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A N N U A L       R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL    OFFICER OF    HEALTH

for the Year 1953

by

E.T. COLVILLE

M.D., M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health

including

A N N U A L       R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF    SANITARY    INSPECTOR

by

F.W. O'HARA

M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector



HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Alderman H.R. MILNER , M.B.E.

Members:

Alderman A. HARDWICK

Alderman R. MAW

Alderman G.T. SPAVEN

Councillor W.F. LUSHER

Councillor MRS. M. NIELSEN

Councillor O. TOPHAM

Councillor F.G. WEBB  
(Deputy Chairman)

-----

Town Clerk :

S. BRIGGS, LL.B.

-----

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer,  
East Riding County Council :

E.T. COLVILLE, M.D., M.B., B.S.(Hons)., B.Hy., D.P.H.

-----

Borough Treasurer :

W.H. BODDINGTON, B.Com., F.I.M.T.A.

-----

Acting Borough Engineer and Surveyor :

N. PARKINSON, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.

-----

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F.W. O'HARA, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer, Divisional Medical Officer (East Riding County Council) :

E.T. COLVILLE, M.D., M.B., B.S.(Hons), B.Hy., D.P.H.

-----

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent, Housing Inspector, Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act :

W. O'HARA, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., R.S.I., Meat and Other Food Certificate

-----

Deputy Sanitary Inspector :

M. HINCHCLIFFE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., R.S.I.,  
Meat and Other Food Certificate

-----

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

K. WHITLEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., R.S.I., Meat and Other Food Certificate

-----

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

C. JACKSON, A.R.S.I., R.S.I., Meat and Other Food Certificate

-----

Clerks, Sanitary Department :

K. COUPLAND (Chief), Miss P. BROWN, Miss S. COULSON

-----

Clerk, Health Department :

Miss O. ANDERSON

-----

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL STAFF, EAST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer :

Miss M. MULVEIN, M.B., CH.B.

-----

Health Visitors :

Mrs. W.M. WILDE, H.V. Cert., C.M.B., S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss O.M. GARDAM, H.V. Cert., S.R.N., S.C.N.

Miss D.H. LEMAR, H.V. Cert., S.R.N.

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Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
BRIDLINGTON.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,  
Borough of Bridlington.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on  
the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1953.

There have been no outstanding problems affecting  
the health of the District during the year.

Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever were the  
commonest infectious diseases notified.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis or Food  
Poisoning notified during the year.

I take this opportunity of thanking the members of  
the Health Committee for their valuable assistance and support  
and the staffs of the Health and other Departments for their  
co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E.T. COLVILLE

Medical Officer of Health





# STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Borough .....	Borough of Bridlington
Area in acres .....	5,701
Population :	
1931 Census .....	19,417
1953 Registrar General .....	24,390
Density of population per acre .....	4.3
Rateable value .....	£265,380
Sum represented by penny rate .....	£1,062
Total live births .....	317
Birth-rate .....	13.0
Total deaths .....	354
Death-rate .....	14.5
Corrected death-rate: Comparability factor R.G. 0.79 ..	11.5
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age (legitimate) ....	4
Infantile mortality.....	13.0 per 1,000 live births
Number of illegitimate births .....	26
Percentage of total births .....	8.2
Deaths from whooping cough .....	0
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	0
Cancer death-rate .....	2.71 per 1,000 population
Phthisis death-rate .....	0.16 per 1,000 population

## VITAL STATISTICS - ENGLAND AND WALES (EXTRACTS)

### Births

Live births .....	15.5 per 1,000 home population
Still-births .....	0.35 per 1,000 home population

### Deaths

All causes .....	11.4 per 1,000 home population
All causes under 1 year of age ....	26.8 per 1,000 live births
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age .....	1.1 per 1,000 live births
Maternal mortality rate (all causes) .....	0.76 per 1,000 live and still-births



## VITAL STATISTICS

### (a) Live Births :

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate .....	133	158	291
Illegitimate .....	14	12	26
			<u>317</u>

Birth-rate ..... 13.0 per 1,000  
Percentage of illegitimate births ..... 8.2

The birth-rate of England and Wales was 15.5 per 1,000 population; our rate is, therefore, 2.6 below that for the country generally.

### (b) Still-births :

There was 1 still-birth (legitimate) during the year, equivalent to a rate of 0.04 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.35 for the country generally.

### (c) Deaths :

The total number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Borough was 354. This is equal to a death-rate of 14.5 per 1,000 compared with a rate of 11.4 for the country generally. This inequality is due to the difference in the age and sex distribution in the Borough from that of the country as a whole. Of the 354 deaths, the number over 65 totalled 249, giving a percentage of 70.3.

The causes of death are given in Table 1.

### (d) Infant Mortality Rate :

There were 4 deaths of children under 1 year of age (all legitimate). The infantile mortality based upon the number of live births registered in the year, i.e., 317 is equivalent to a rate of 13.0 per 1,000 births; compared with a rate of 26.8 for the country.

### (e) Deaths from Zymotic Diseases :

The Zymotic death-rate is calculated from the seven principal zymotic diseases, Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years). There were no deaths in this group.

### (f) Among the principal causes of death are the following :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	3
Pneumonia .....	3
Bronchitis .....	13
Cancer .....	66
Heart Disease .....	135
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	71



TABLE 1Causes of Death in Bridlington M.B., 1953 (R.G.)Causes of Death :

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
All causes .....	155	199
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	3	-
Tuberculosis, other .....	1	-
Syphilitic disease .....	2	-
Cancer, stomach .....	3	6
Cancer, lung, bronchus .....	7	2
Cancer, breast .....	-	9
Cancer, uterus .....	-	6
Cancer, other sites .....	14	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	-	1
Diabetes .....	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	26	45
Coronary disease, angina .....	32	24
Hypertension with heart disease .....	1	2
Other heart disease .....	31	45
Other circulatory disease .....	9	9
Influenza .....	3	1
Pneumonia .....	1	2
Bronchitis .....	8	5
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	3	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	2	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	3	8
Motor vehicle accidents .....	1	-
All other accidents .....	1	5
Suicide .....	-	3

TABLE 11Deaths - Bridlington M.B., 1953Age and Sex Distribution

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year .....	2	2	4
1 -- 4 years .....	-	2	2
5 -- 14 years .....	-	1	1
15 -- 24 years .....	-	2	2
25 -- 44 years .....	4	7	11
45 -- 64 years .....	45	40	85
65 years and over .....	104	145	249
	<u>155</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>354</u>



TABLE 111 - INFANTILE DEATHS

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Convulsions .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bronchitis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Atelectasis .....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Premature birth .....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examinations are sent either to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull or to the Pathological Laboratory at the County Hospital, Beverley. There is a branch Laboratory in Bridlington which undertakes the bacteriological examination of water, milk and ice cream.

The Waterworks Department submit their own samples to the Public Analyst of the District for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

Ambulance Facilities

This service is maintained by the County Council.

HOSPITALS

The hospitals in the area are under the Scarborough, Bridlington and Whitby Group of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.





### Avenue Hospital

Maternity deliveries during the year totalled 504.

The number of maternity beds has been reduced from 28 to 21 and these 7 beds have been added to those for the chronic sick, which now total 23.

The East Riding County Council still maintain the hostel for unmarried mothers. This provides accommodation for 8 girls for 2 months before and 2 months after confinement.

### Lloyd Hospital

A summary of the work for the year was as follows :

Total admissions 1,245. Outpatients 1,970 with attendances of 4,458. Pathological examinations 816. X-ray department 4,288. Physiotherapy department 16,056. Casualties and accidents 6,734. Operations - major and minor 785.

### Bempton Lane Hospital

3 blocks are in use, 1 for infectious disease, 1 for chronic sick and 1 for acute sick.

### Hostels

Accommodation is available at Burlington House (82 beds) and Danes Lea (21 beds).

### Convalescent Homes

There are three Convalescent Homes within the Borough which provide accommodation as follows :

Foresters' - 48 men, 24 women  
Burlington - 48 men  
Manor ----- 48 women (opened 16.9.53)

These homes serve a very useful purpose as an adjunct to the National Health Act and provide a service very much appreciated by the convalescent patients admitted.

### National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No proceedings were necessary during the year.

### Maternity and Child Welfare

These services are maintained by the East Riding County Council.

### Child Welfare Centre

This is established at the Oxford Street School Clinic and sessions are held twice weekly on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The School Clinic is available daily for the treatment of minor ailments and arrangements are co-ordinated with the Education Authority for the treatment of dental, ophthalmic, orthopaedic, throat, nose and ear, etc., defects in the pre-school population.



Attendances at the Centre during the year were as follows :

By infants under 1 year of age ...	first attendance ....	199
	total attendances ...	2,075
By children 1 to 5 years .....	first attendance ....	36
	total attendances ...	1,243

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended the Centre during the year and who at the end of the year were :

Under 1 year .....	170
Over 1 year .....	274

### Ante-natal Services

The Ante-natal Clinic is held twice weekly at the Avenue Hospital.

### Maternity Services

Domiciliary births in the Borough during the year totalled only 26, the remainder occurred in hospital.

### Post-natal Services

A weekly Post-natal Clinic is held at the Avenue Hospital.

### Nursing Homes

There are 5 Nursing Homes in the area; all have been inspected and found satisfactory.

### School Clinics

These are held daily at the Oxford Street Clinic. Special ophthalmic and orthopaedic sessions are held. Dental sessions are held 4 times weekly. Children under 5 years of age can attend at any of these Clinics.

The above services are provided by the East Riding County Council Education Committee.

### Promotion of Cleanliness and Good Habits and the Elimination of Verminous Conditions

This has always received the attention of the Health Visitors who on routine visits give advice and instructions when necessary. All cases of continual uncleanliness and verminous conditions are reported and the houses visited by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector; there is also regular co-operation with the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

The number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January, 1953 and 31st December, 1953 is as follows :

<u>Under 5 years</u>	<u>5 - 14 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
168	11	179

In addition 40 children received boosting doses.



The estimated number of children immunised at any time who were born between 1939 and 1953 inclusive is as follows :

<u>Under 5 years</u>	<u>5 - 14 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
674	2,292	2,966

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER

##### General

The water supply area of the Bridlington Corporation covers the Borough of Bridlington and the whole of the Bridlington Rural District. The area of the Borough is approximately 9 square miles, and the area of the Rural District is approximately 105 square miles, making a total area of 114 square miles.

In the Rural area, 28 villages receive piped water supplies. Only one district, the agricultural area of Fordon, has no supplies within reasonable reach.

Approximately 12,000 properties are supplied from the Corporation's mains, and a further 1,015 supplies are afforded for trade and agricultural usage through meters.

The water supply in the Bridlington Borough area is mainly derived from the Corporation's Mill Lane works, where water is obtained from a well in chalk, 190 feet deep, 12 feet diameter.

The water supply in the Rural District is obtained from :

- (a) Mill Lane Boring. A 24 inches diameter boring, 187 feet deep, in chalk.
- (b) Burton Agnes Borings. Two borings, each 16 inches diameter, 110 feet deep, in chalk.
- (c) Hunmanby Well. A well 6 feet in diameter, 300 feet deep, in chalk.

As a precaution against water borne diseases, all water supplied from all wells and borings is chlorinated, and on some supplies the chlorine is removed after a contact period so that water taste is obviated.

Service reservoirs at Mill Lane, Scarborough Road, Speeton, Thwing, Flamborough, Hunmanby, Spell Howe and Flixton, with a total storage capacity of 5,230,000 gallons, assist in the storage and distribution of water supplies.

The total quantity of water supplied throughout the Undertaking in 1953 was approximately 545,000,000 gallons.

#### Quality of Waters Obtained and Supplied

The quality of the raw water obtained from Mill Lane well and boring has been excellent throughout the year, but the raw waters obtained from the rural sources have, on occasions, given unsatisfactory results.

The treated waters, as put into supply, have all been of first-class quality.



100 samples of raw water and 102 samples of treated water were submitted by the Water Engineer and Manager for bacteriological examination during the year. Of these, 25 of the raw water samples (3 from Burton Agnes, 8 from Flamborough and 14 from Hunmanby) showed the presence of B.Coli.

#### Water Analysis - September 1953

A typical analysis of raw water is as follows :

	<u>Parts per million</u>
pH Value	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	17.6
Free Ammonia as N	0.008
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	0.040
Nitrogen as Nitrates	3.0
Nitrogen as Nitrites	nil
Chlorine as Chlorides	29.0
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	210.0
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate in 4 hrs.	0.128
Total Solids	300.0
Calcium as Ca	88.8
Magnesium as Mg	2.6
Sodium as Na	28.8
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub>	126.0
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	16.6
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	13.3
Temporary Hardness (pts.CaCO <sub>3</sub> per 100,000)	19.72
Permanent Hardness (pts.CaCO <sub>3</sub> per 100,000)	4.86

#### Bacteriological Examination

Colonies per 1 ml. on Agar @ 20°C	32
Colonies per 1 ml. on Agar @ 37°C	2
Probable number of B.Coli per 100 ml.	nil

#### Proposed Development Scheme

An immediate increase in the availability of water supplies throughout the area during the summer months is essential, as the present sources of supply are barely adequate to supply the maximum demand on the Undertaking, and present conditions indicate that water consumption is rising steadily.

The Corporation, therefore, have proposed a development scheme to augment and improve the availability of water supplies throughout the whole area of supply over the next thirty years. This scheme, which was the subject of a Public Inquiry in February 1954, proposes to increase the availability of water by 4,000,000 gallons per day, to increase the reservoir storage capacity and to extend and enlarge the network of distribution mains.

A trial borehole is to be put down at Haisthorpe during the early autumn of 1954 with a view to providing the main service reservoirs at Mill Lane with an increased supply of water as soon as possible. The distribution of water from these reservoirs throughout the area will then proceed in stages to relieve the already overburdened distribution system.





## Improvements Carried Out During the Year

During the year the following schemes have been completed to improve supplies and to reduce the increased operational costs :

- (a) A new 6-inch diameter link main connecting Flamborough area to Mill Lane source of supply has improved the supply and quality of water available in Flamborough, allowing the Flamborough pumping station to be closed down with a corresponding saving in operational costs.
- (b) The installation of an electro-submersible pump in Mill Lane pumping station to replace the steam plant has proved to be a beneficial form of modernisation. Major savings in operational costs at this main source of supply have been achieved, together with an improved efficiency in operation. It is proposed to duplicate this plant in 1955.
- (c) The Hunmanby distribution system, which had previously operated as a self-contained unit, has now been effectively linked to the Undertaking's high-level distribution system by means of 8-inch diameter and 6-inch diameter link mains. Supplies in this area are now assured at all times.

## Proposed Improvements to the Undertaking

The scheme to provide the Fordon area with a water supply is scheduled to begin during the summer of 1954. By the end of the year it is hoped to have all the necessary mains laid in this area and to complete the scheme by the summer of 1955.

## Housing Supplies

Further mains extensions have been carried out for West Hill Housing Estate, private housing estates and development in the Borough and Rural Districts. In the Rural District, the number of new connections made to supply farms and individual fields have been maintained at a steady level, and many domestic properties have been provided with improved or additional sanitary and water supply installations.

Considerable extensions are proposed for a holiday camp at Reighton Gap during 1955, and further supplies are to be made available to a proposed holiday camp at Skipsea.

## Closet Accommodation

There are still some pail closets connected with cottages in the Borough. These dwellings are all under review for demolition when slum clearance is commenced.

## Housing

It is estimated that approximately 350 - 450 houses in the Borough are unfit for habitation under the standard of the Housing Acts.



PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table gives the ages at incidence of notified infectious diseases during the year, other than Tuberculosis :

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	Over 65 years	Total Deaths
Erysipelas .....	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-
Measles .....	4	90	71	1	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .....	-	2	4	2	9	13	14	3
Scarlet Fever .....	-	6	17	1	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough .....	1	28	24	1	2	-	1	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

TUBERCULOSIS 1953

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Totals</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Number of cases on the Register at 31.12.52 .....	84	76	7	13	180
Added to the Register :					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during year	-	4	-	1	5
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification ..	7	3	1	1	12
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc. ....	36	43	7	9	95
Number of cases on the Register at 31.12.53 .....	55	40	1	6	102

A review of the Tuberculosis Register was carried out during the year. All cases were visited and the Register brought up to date.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1943 - 1953

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophth: Neon:	Polionyelitis	Pneumonia	Enceph: Letharg:	Puepp: Fever Typhexia	Smallpox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery
1943	58	3	-	2	-	-	21	-	9	-	297	33	-
1944	40	7	-	3	1	-	42	-	5	-	11	67	71
1945	40	4	-	3	-	-	15	-	-	-	146	10	2
1946	11	4	1	-	-	2	21	-	6	-	10	65	-
1947	19	1	-	-	-	1	18	-	3	-	375	36	-
1948	31	2	-	-	1	1	21	-	2	-	366	43	-
1949	52	-	-	-	-	3	29	-	-	-	177	46	-
1950	50	-	-	-	-	2	37	-	-	-	383	96	5
1951	11	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	141	37	5
1952	21	-	-	-	-	2	32	-	-	-	418	44	-
1953	25	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	167	57	-

## FORM A

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District  
during the Year 1953

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected				Number of Orders issued
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	Number reported to be Defective		
Foreign :							
Steamers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+Motor Sailing	15	2,082	4	3	-	-	-
Fishing	13	370	4	4	-	-	-
Total ..	28	2,452	8	7	-	-	-
Coastwise :							
Steamers	6	786	-	-	-	-	-
+Motor Sailing	16	2,669	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	25	593	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	47	4,048	-	-	-	-	-
Total Foreign and Coastwise :							
	75	6,500	8	7	-	-	-

+ Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.  
H.M. Ships not included.



BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND  
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR, 1953

Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Bridlington.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of  
the Borough of Bridlington

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my fifteenth Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services of the Borough.

There has been no change of staff during the year. This, I think, adds to the smooth working of a department, the staff get to know their districts and the idiosyncrasies of their "clients" and as a result the work becomes more congenial to everyone concerned.

The Sanitary Section covers the period for the year ending 31st December, 1953, whilst the Cleansing Section is for the financial year ending 1st April, 1954.

Good progress has again been maintained and a vast amount of work has been carried out, as will be seen by the various tables.

It might be well to pause for a moment and consider the staffing position, especially the clerical side. In 1945 the clerical staff consisted of three clerks, two males and one female, with the occasional help of the clerk to the Medical Officer of Health, today the complement is three clerks, one male and two females.

When one takes into consideration the additional responsibilities of the department e.g. public conveniences, street cleansing, gully and cesspool emptying, organised and caravan camps South Cliff, and last but not least the appointment of an additional sanitary inspector to the staff, which in itself brings more statistical and clerical work, it will be realised that the present complement is insufficient. The work of qualified shorthand typists should not be taken up answering the telephone, attending to enquiries, postage etc. and I am strongly of the opinion that a junior female clerk should be appointed, who, on attaining the age of 21 years could be transferred to more important work. At the moment the work of the department can only be efficiently carried out by the staff working overtime.

I am extremely pleased to record that we have at last made a start on slum clearance. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government enquiry into the proposed Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of 23 houses situated in Sewerby Road and Pinfold Street was held on the 15th September, 1953.

I have again to report little improvement regarding small cottage property. It is to be hoped that the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill, now before parliament, will offer some solution to the problem but I am perfectly sure that with all the goodwill in the world it is an utter impossibility for owners of small property to keep it in repair unless a grant is made not only for improvement but repairs. I would again advise you to consider the requisition of property that is capable of repair and modernisation.





## Inspections

The total number of inspections for all purposes amounted to 9,786 excluding 2,452 by the Rodent Operator.

## Notices Served

295 Preliminary Notices were served.  
 277 Preliminary Notices were complied with.  
 36 Statutory Notices were served.  
 27 Statutory Notices were complied with.

TABLE 1

## Tabulated Statement of Sanitary Inspections

Nature of Visits	No. of Visits
Accumulations.....	102
Animals.....	20
Camping Grounds.....	431
Dangerous Buildings.....	10
Dirty Houses.....	59
Drainage.....	434
Drain Tests.....	63
Dustbins.....	577
Factories.....	148
General Defects.....	715
Hairdressers.....	7
Hotels and Licensed Premises.....	63
Means of Escape in Case of Fire.....	6
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits.....	235
Offensive Smells.....	35
Offensive Trades.....	3
Pet Animals Act.....	2
Public Conveniences.....	186
Rats and Mice (Excluding visits by Rodent Operator).....	524
Refuse Collection.....	6
Refuse Disposal.....	104
Salvage.....	28
Sanitary Accommodation.....	158
Schools.....	1
Shops Act, 1950.....	324
Smoke Nuisances.....	35
Stables and Piggeries.....	86
Street Cleansing.....	74
Tents, Vans and Sheds.....	53
Theatres and Places of Public Entertainment.....	19
Verminous Premises.....	40
Water Courses.....	136
Workplaces.....	1
	4,685



TABLE 11

## Summary of Sanitary Improvements Effected

## General House Defects

Defects and Nuisances	Found	Remedied
Insufficient Ash Bin Accommodation.....	162	163
Defective Boundary Walls and Fences.....	9	3
Defective Brickwork and Pointing.....	11	4
Defective Ceiling Plaster.....	15	8
Dilapidated Outbuilding.....	1	-
Defective Chimneys.....	12	4
Dampness.....	3	1
Dirty Dwellings.....	-	1
Defective Doors, Door Casements, Door Sills and Fasteners..	14	6
Defective Firegrates and Ovens.....	12	3
Inadequate Natural Light and Ventilation.....	2	1
Defective Floors.....	19	10
Defective Roofs.....	35	25
Defective or No Spouting.....	24	20
Defective Staircases.....	8	1
Defective Hot Water Systems.....	5	5
Defective Wall Plaster.....	15	5
Defective Window Frames and Sashes.....	19	9
Defective Yard and Passage Paving.....	14	5
Defective External Decoration.....	11	1
Inadequate Food Storage Accommodation.....	1	-
	<u>392</u>	<u>275</u>

TABLE 111

## Drains and Water Closets

Defects and Nuisances	Found	Remedied
Defective or Insufficient Drainage.....	7	7
Obstructed Drains.....	284	284
Defective Flushing Cisterns.....	18	17
Defective Pail Closets.....	3	3
Defective and Blocked Rain Water Pipes.....	2	2
Defective Roofs of Water Closets.....	3	-
Defective Wash Basins.....	2	1
Defective Sink Waste Pipes.....	15	11
Defective and Blocked Soil and Vent Pipes.....	1	1
Defective Brickwork to Water Closets.....	3	1
Defective Water Closet Doors.....	1	1
Broken Water Closet Pans and Joints.....	6	6
Defective Water Closet Seats.....	4	2
Defective Sinks.....	7	4
Defective Inspection Chambers.....	2	2
Inadequate Ventilation to Water Closet.....	1	1
	<u>359</u>	<u>343</u>

TABLE 1V

## Public Health Act, 1936

## Hotels, Licensed Premises and Places of Public Entertainment

Defects and Nuisances	Found	Remedied
Defective Drainage.....	4	4
Insufficient Refuse Accommodation.....	1	1
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation.....	-	2
Insufficient Ventilation to Sanitary Accommodation.....	-	1
Defective Water Closet Cisterns.....	2	2
Blocked Drains.....	1	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>



Since my last report improvements have been carried out to the sanitary accommodation at the following licensed premises :-

The Ship Inn, St. John Street  
Sea Birds Inn, Forty Foot

Work was in progress at the Ship Inn, Sewerby.

General Nuisances, Accumulations, Stables, Urinals, Piggeries, Animals, Tents, Vans and Sheds etc.

Defects and Nuisances	Found	Remedied
Accumulations.....	11	11
Keeping of Animals		
Accumulations.....	8	8
Piggeries		
Defective Floors.....	1	1
Accumulations.....	1	1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 21

TABLE V

#### New Drainage Work

New and additional gullies provided.....	33
Inspection chambers provided.....	23
Yards of new drainage provided.....	243
Additional water closets.....	17
New urinals provided.....	1
New lavatory basins, baths etc., provided.....	4
New sinks provided.....	1
New soil or ventilating pipes provided.....	3

#### Housing

##### Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	839
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	2,229
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	110
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	433
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	41
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation.....	293

##### Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	183
--	-----

##### Action under Statutory Powers During the Year

Proceedings under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

Number of dwelling-houses represented.....	23
--	----

These houses were contained in three clearance areas.



(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, Act, 1936 :-	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners.....	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :-	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	24
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners.....	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	7
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	1
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.....	1
Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year.....	18
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	37
Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	184
Number of visits made in connection with overcrowding.....	17

#### Housing and Closet Accommodation

Total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough.....	8,565
Total number of water closets in the Borough.....	11,045
Total number of dustbins in the Borough.....	9,221
Total number of dwelling-houses with earth closets.....	52

#### Houses Erected During the Year

Permanent

By Local Authority.....	102
By Private Enterprise.....	67

The number of houses erected by the Local Authority includes 12 flats.

#### Houses in Course of Erection at end of Year

Permanent

By Local Authority.....	50
By Private Enterprise.....	36
Total number of applicants for Council Houses at the end of the year.....	973





# Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and

## Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Free washing facilities are provided by the Corporation to all food traders in the market and on the foreshores.

Once again I feel that caterers have done all within their power to provide clean food, utensils, crockery etc. for their patrons. Seaside resorts have a peculiarity of their own, the normal inland town usually expects a steady flow of trade all the year round, but trade at a seaside town fluctuates with the time of the year, nay, even with the weather, and it is quite a common thing for thousands of people to infiltrate into our town, who require feeding.

I cannot too strongly emphasise the absolute necessity, when planning food preparing premises, that the first thought should be to provide adequate space for food preparation and washing. I know one may argue that it is the number of people who can be seated that pays dividends, but if a bottle neck is created as a result of bad planning behind the scenes, seating accommodation will never be used to its maximum, or if it is, the service given will be unsatisfactory to the patron.

It has not been necessary to institute court proceedings for contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

## Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938

#### Inspection of Food Premises.

TABLE VI

Premises	No. of Visits
Bakehouses.....	72
Butchers.....	61
Confectioners.....	53
Fish-Mongers and Poulterers.....	17
Food Preparers.....	105
Fried Fish Shops.....	22
Greengrocers.....	35
Grocers.....	160
Ice Cream Premises.....	137
Markets.....	63
Market Stalls.....	1,026
Miscellaneous Food Visits.....	41
Restaurants.....	194
Slaughterhouses.....	598
Shell Fish Regulations.....	2
Street Vendors.....	8
Unsound Food.....	145
Total Number of Visits.....	2,739

#### Milk Supply

Number of inspections of dairies and milk shops.....	11
Number of dairymen registered.....	6
Number of milk distributors registered.....	56

#### Contravention of Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

There are no defects or contraventions to report in connection with these Regulations.



TABLE VII

## Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949

## Number of Licences issued

Accredited		Tuberculin Tested		Sterilised		Pasteurised			Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	
Dealers	Supplementary	Dealers	Supplementary	Dealers	Supplementary	Pasteurising Plants	Dealers	Supplementary	Dealers	Supplementary
1	Nil	7	Nil	46	1	1	20	1	14	Nil

75 visits have been made to dealers premises under these Regulations.

## Licensed Pasteurisation Plants

Make and Type	Gallons per Hour	Temperature Control
H.T.S.T. A.P.V.	1,000	Automatic

## Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

There were 15 slaughterhouses in the borough. At the present time all slaughtering is carried out at the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse, Rhodena Avenue, for the Borough of Bridlington, the Urban District of Filey and the Rural District of Bridlington.

I see no reason why Bridlington should not eventually possess its own abattoir within the scheme of moderate concentration of slaughtering envisaged by parliament, an abattoir capable of meeting the needs not only of the borough but the surrounding areas within a radius of twelve miles from here. We have a potential summer population of 100,000 to 120,000 people for which to cater.

Post-Mortem examination of all animals is carried out by four qualified Meat and Food Inspectors attached to the Health Department. Extra hours and week-end duties have had to be carried out, but in my opinion if identification of the organs with the carcase is to be carried out satisfactorily, it is the only satisfactory method of carrying out meat inspection.

The incidence of tuberculosis in slaughtered cattle and pigs shows a slight increase in the former and a slight improvement in the latter as compared with last year. Cattle 12.76% as against 10.92%. Cows 25% as against 22.57%. In so far as pigs are concerned 6.352% as against 8.57%, this improvement is even more pleasing when one takes into consideration that the number of pigs slaughtered during the year shows an increase of 118% over the number slaughtered last year.

The total weight of tubercular carcasses and organs was 6 tons 5 cwt. compared with 6 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. for 1952. 853 tins of food were condemned, in addition no fewer than 200 tins of Ham, 22 tins of Jellied Veal, 22 tins of Luncheon Meat, 10 tins of Minced Beef Loaf, 24 tins of Ox Tongue, 9 tins of Pork, 17 tins of Pork Butts, 16 tins of Stewed Steak and 2 tins of Brisket Beef were condemned.



TABLE VIII

## Carcases Inspected

hills	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
2	1,363	120	295	264	7,241	2,267

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	1,670	120	264	7,241	2,267
Number inspected.....	1,670	120	264	7,241	2,267
Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	2	2	3	59	15
Percentage of which part or organ condemned.....	675	104	11	407	246
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.....	40.54	88.33	5.303	6.44	11.47
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	2	2	Nil	Nil	6
Percentage of which some part or organ was condemned.....	211	28	Nil	Nil	138
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.....	12.76	25.00	Nil	Nil	6.352

Number of visits to Slaughterhouse..... 598

TABLE IX

## Condemnation of Unsound Food

## Carcases Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Other than Tuberculosis				
Hoofs and Tongues.....	24	4	69	7
Organs.....	505	5	424	176
Legs.....	53	4	153	87
Necks.....	20	6	120	37
Heads.....	100	-	-	-
Hoofs.....	21	4	153	87
Necks.....	15	2	153	10
Hoofs.....	19	3	61	50
Necks.....	9	9	67	64
Tuberculosis				
Hoofs and Tongues.....	101	-	-	102
Organs.....	27	-	-	39
Legs.....	117	-	-	39
Necks.....	11	-	-	14
Heads.....	5	-	-	-
Hoofs.....	10	-	-	36
Necks.....	9	-	-	7
Hoofs.....	17	-	-	11
Necks.....	62	-	-	28



TABLE X

## Condemnation of Unsound Food

TUBERCULOSIS	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
carcases condemned.....	1	12	0	15
ases:				
s or organs condemned.....	4	13	0	11
l Weight.....	6	5	0	26
TUBERCULOSIS	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
carcases condemned.....	3	15	0	26
ases:				
s or organs condemned.....	7	2	3	19
l Weight.....	10	18	0	17
TUBERCULOSIS AND NON TUBERCULOSIS	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
l Weight.....	17	3	1	15
FOODS	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
cket Beef (Loose).....	-	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
cket Beef (2 Tins).....	-	-	-	9
se.....	-	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
ectionery (Flour).....	-	-	-	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
ectionery (Sweets and Chocolate).....	-	-	1	20
d Apricots.....	-	-	-	10
F.....	-	-	-	6
(Loose).....	-	-	1	23
(200 Tins).....	-	9	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
ied Pork.....	-	-	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
ied Veal (Loose).....	-	-	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
ied Veal (22 Tins).....	-	-	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
neon Meat (Loose).....	-	-	-	2
neon Meat (22 Tins).....	-	-	2	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
ed Beef Leaf (10 Tins).....	-	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
ongue (Loose).....	-	-	-	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
ongue (24 Tins).....	-	-	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
(9 Tins).....	-	-	-	16
Butts (Loose).....	-	-	-	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butts (17 Tins).....	-	-	1	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
ns.....	-	7	1	7
sed Pork.....	-	-	-	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
ages (Beef).....	-	-	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
ages (Pork).....	-	-	-	27
ed Cod Fillets.....	-	-	3	0
ed Steak (16 tins).....	-	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
ts.....	-	-	3	0
l Weight.....	1	4	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
ens.....				4
olate Teacakes.....				12
.....				230
and Bottles of Food Condemned.....				64
ts of Foodstuffs Condemned.....				38
Pies.....				2
ts.....				2
s Rolls.....				5
ed Foods.....				853

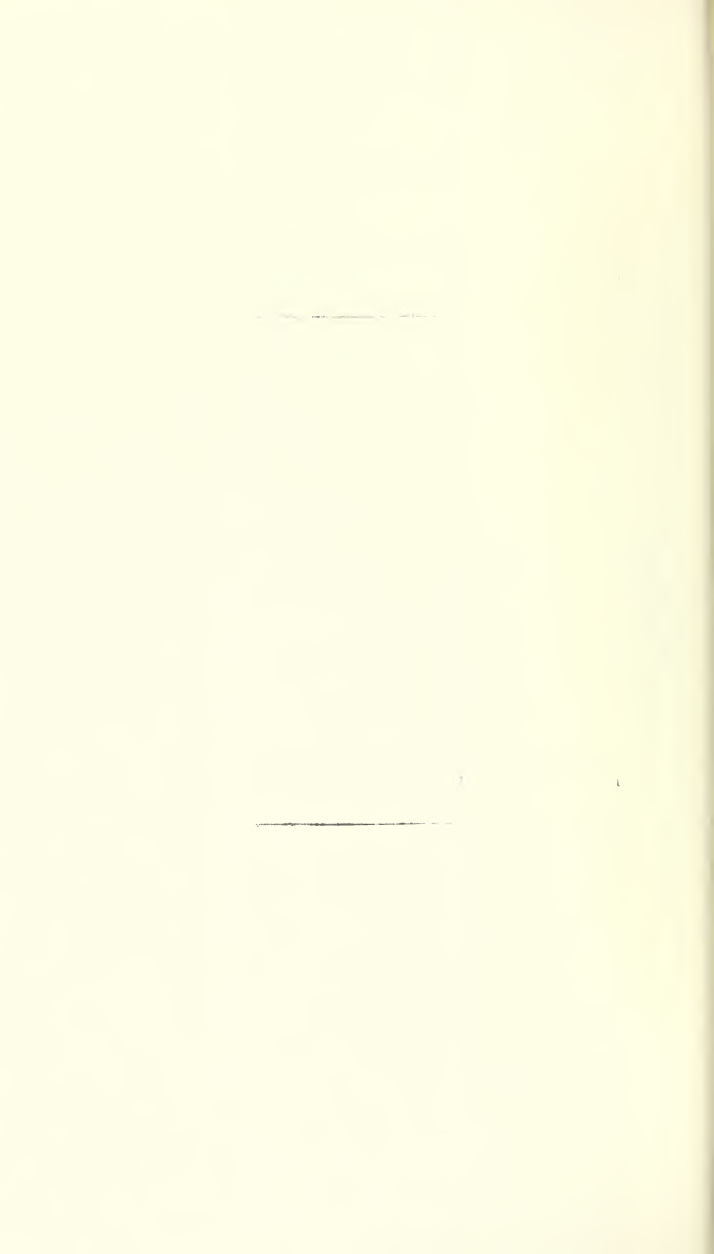




## Details of Milk Sampling

Designation of Milk		Methylene Blue	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Biological Examination	Negative	Positive	No. of Samples Taken				
Ungraded		3	3	-	53	45	1	56				
Accredited		-	-	-	2	1	1	2				
Tuberculin Tested		1	1	-	-	-	-	1				
Designation of Milk	Methylene Blue	Satisfactory	Phosphatase	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Turbidity	Negative	Positive	Biological	Negative	Positive	No. of Samples Taken
C.T. Pasteurised	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Schools	61	60	61	59	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pasteurised	29	29	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

Ungraded Milk. Biological Examinations, 7 guinea pigs died. Total 154.



	P.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	P.	R.	F.	R.	P.	R.	F.	R.	P.	R.	F.	R.
Dirty Conditions	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, windows, doors, yards and tables	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	7	4
Decoration and cleansing of walls, floors, ceilings, windows & doors	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	4	2	16	12
Accumulation of liquid and solid refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Washing facilities & provision of constant hot and cold water	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	2	-	5	4	21	13
Insufficient refuse storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective sanitary accommodation	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sterilisation of equipment and utensils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient food storage, flyproofing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Insufficient light & ventilation	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Insufficient soap & clean towels	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Use of unsuitable premises	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Totals:	59																	40

F = Found  
R = Remedied



Inspection of Ice Cream, Manufacturers Premises  
and Sampling of Ice Cream.

The Ministry of Health recommendations are that of all ice cream samples taken over a period of not less than 6 months 50% shall fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 and 2 and not more than 20% into Grade 3. No samples should fall into Grade 4.

TABLE XlII

No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
<u>1952</u>				
123	71 57.72%	30 24.39%	14 11.38%	8 6.50%
<u>1953</u>				
159	61 38.36%	52 32.71%	31 19.50%	15 9.43%

Summary of the Result of the Examination of Ice Cream Samples, 1953

Month	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Totals
January	2	8	1	-	11
February	-	-	-	-	-
March	3	1	-	-	4
April	8	3	2	1	14
May	10	7	2	3	22
June	11	2	6	4	23
July	9	12	7	2	30
August	13	14	6	1	34
September	5	5	7	4	21
	61	52	31	15	159

Number of Registered Ice Cream Vendors..... 106  
 Number of Registered Ice Cream Manufacturers..... 6  
 Number of visits made to Ice Cream Premises..... 137

The results of examination of ice cream samples this year were not as good as 1952.

We did not reach the required standard of 80% of the samples falling in Grades 1 and 2, whilst the number of samples falling in Grade 4 increased from 6.50% to 9.43%. The Ministry of Health state that no samples should fall into Grade 4.

I have this year prepared a table showing the number and grades of samples of ice cream taken each month. It is interesting to see the rise in Grades 3 and 4 during the peak period and I would emphasise again that with minute attention to cleansing and sterilisation of utensils it should always be possible to obtain Grade 1 and 2 samples.

I am sorry to see the passing (I hope temporarily) of some of our ice cream manufacturers. All had excellent plants for the manufacture of ice cream, I can't help but think that the influencing factor that has caused them to close down is the difficulty of finding the right kind of labour to run their plants.



### Infectious Diseases

Forty-one visits were made in connection with notifiable infectious diseases.

Disinfection was carried out at thirty-two premises.

### Eradication of Bed Bugs

Number of Council Houses found to be infested.....	Nil
Number of other dwellings found to be infested.....	1

### Methods of Disinfestation

Residual sprays containing varying percentages of D.D.T. have been successfully employed in the treatment of furniture, floor and wall surfaces.

### Eradication of Vermin

Forty visits have been made in connection with verminous premises and seventy-three disinfestations have been carried out.

### Disinfestations:

Woodlice	Earwigs	Fleas	Flies	Cockroaches	Wasps	Silver Fish	Ants	Moths
5	3	24	8	18	10	1	2	2
								Total 73

In the majority of cases disinfestation is carried out with D.D.T. preparations, which have proved highly successful.

As in previous years several food premises in the Borough have been treated with D.D.T. residual sprays, as a precautionary measure against fly infestation, with satisfactory results.





TABLE XIV

## Examination of Water Supplies

RAW WATER					CHLORINATED WATER		
Bacteriological Examination Report					Chemical Examination for presence of Free Chlorine		
Number Examined	Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Number Examined	Present	Absent
38	32	1	4	1	38	19	19

Total number of samples taken 76.

Average Chlorine Content: 0.066 parts per million.

Examining Laboratories :

Public Health Laboratory, Hull and Bridlington.

In addition to the above, regular samples have been taken by the Corporation Waterworks undertaking, for the following purposes :

Raw Water for Bacteriological Examination.  
Raw Water for Chemical Analysis.  
Chlorinated Water for presence of Free Chlorine.  
Chlorinated Water for Chemical Analysis.

There have been no complaints regarding the quality or quantity of water within the Borough.

The only houses supplied by standpipes are as follows:

Bessingby. 4 houses, 1 standpipe situated near the Public Highway.

These houses are scheduled for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, hence the reason for the common supply from a standpipe.

## CAMPING

The five licensed sites in the Borough are as follows :

1. Marton Road, Bridlington. 12.5 acres.
2. Charity Farm, Sewerby, Bridlington. 8.02 acres.
3. Pinfold Street, Bridlington. 3,040 square yards.
4. Jewison Lane, Sewerby, Bridlington (Mrs. L.E. Smith). 4.501 acres.
5. Jewison Lane, Sewerby, Bridlington (Mr. J.P.T. Pilling). 1.069 acres.

One camp situated at Lime Kiln Lane of 17.3 acres in extent, was licensed by the Magistrates in 1937, after the Bridlington Corporation had refused to grant a licence for camping.

The above camps cover 44.018 acres and between 3,500 and 4,000 people use the sites in the height of the summer season. I am informed by the owners that the demand for sites for caravans far exceeds the supply.

Your Inspectorial Staff have kept constant, nay, almost daily, supervision of the various sites and generally speaking I am not unhappy with regard to the management of the camps.

There was one prosecution during the year for permitting an excess number of movable dwellings on a licensed camping site. A fine of £5. 0. Od., with 5. 5. Od. costs was inflicted on the licensee.



## ORGANISED CAMPING

An 8 acre Corporation site, situated on the South Cliff Land, has again been used for tented camps of various contingencies of the Church Lads' Brigade, Boys' Brigade and St. John Ambulance Brigade.

During the 1953 season 10 camps were under canvas with a total strength of approximately 600.

The site is ideally situated facing the bay and affords excellent facilities for safe bathing and recreation, whilst the surrounding environment is of a rural nature. Regular bus services operate to the town centre, approximately 1 mile distant.

The Department provides the necessary services for the collection and disposal of refuse, water is provided to each section by means of standpipes, and in addition to the latrine accommodation provided by the camping organisations, a public convenience is available for their free use.

My Corporation in reserving this site for organised tented camps on a non profit basis are providing a holiday for young men and teenagers, from the heavy industrial areas of Lancashire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. This site has proved so popular that it is becoming a work of art to fit in all the various youth organisations during the month of August.

## CORPORATION CARAVAN SITE

The Corporation caravan camping site at South Cliff has again been an enormous success, my one great disappointment is having to turn down so many applications for sites. We are, in fact, approaching the time when there will be little or no change of occupation of seasonal sites.

The site has again been well patronised by the travelling caravanner as far away as Scotland. It was necessary in two cases to order the removal of the caravans, owing to contravention of the regulations.

The adjoining field of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres now seems to be in a fit state to extend the camping area and I feel that we ought to explore the possibilities of drainage to the public sewer.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the work carried out by the Camp Attendant, Mr. Mellonby. I hear nothing but good of him. The manner in which he has controlled the site has reduced the work of supervision and inspection from a public health point of view to infinitesimal proportions. The clerical side of my department are however pressed very hard at times dealing with correspondence, issuing licences to occupy sites etc.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Health Committee are responsible for the control and maintenance of the public conveniences.

No further progress has yet been made respecting the erection of public conveniences at the junction of the Promenade and Tennyson Avenue.



Convenience	Water Closets		Wash Basins		Urinal
	Ladies'	Gents'	Ladies'	Gents'	Stalls
SOUTH SIDE:					
Princess Mary Promenade.....	14	9	5	5	10
Marine Drive.....	7	3	3	3	5
South Cliff Gardens.....	13	8	8	8	10
South Cliff Land.....	6	4	-	-	5
TOWN AREA:					
Queen Street Underground.....	16	7	10	10	12
Queen Street Old.....	4	5	4	5	10
Crane Wharf Urinal, North Pier.....	-	-	-	-	5
NORTH SIDE:					
Beaconsfield.....	18	10	6	6	9
Lime Kiln Lane.....	12	6	8	8	16
Queen's Park.....	4	4	-	-	4
Flamborough Road.....	2	-	-	-	1
Quay Road Urinal.....	-	-	-	-	6
St. John Street.....	3	3	-	-	5
Total.....	99	59	44	45	98

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one Knacker's Yard and one Tripe Boiler in the Borough. There have been no complaints with respect to any nuisances or effluvia therefrom. Twenty-six visits have been made to these two premises.

#### RODENT CONTROL

##### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The supervision of this branch of the work is the responsibility of Mr. C. Jackson and the work has again been pursued with the same energy as in previous years, whether it be surveys, complaints or contract work.

Table XV gives a summary of the work carried out from 1st January, 1952, to the 31st March, 1954, and is taken from the report required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The annual report to this Ministry has, in future, to cover the 12 months ending 31st March each year, and I propose to reproduce these figures for my annual report.

The value of this work cannot be properly estimated, it is a branch of the public health service that goes on day in and day out, quite inconspicuously, but nevertheless very necessary. I am happy to record the very hearty co-operation we have had from farmers in the Borough.

The Gypsy Race received the usual treatment and the whole length of the watercourse was again cleansed and vegetation cleared.

A test baiting of the sewers was again carried out during November and December. 323 manholes were baited all with negative results.

##### Visits:

Sanitary Inspector.....	585
Rodent Operator.....	2,452
	<u>3,037</u>



TABLE XV

		Type of Property					
		Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri-cultural	All other (including business premises)	Total	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
I.	Total number of properties in Local Authority's District.	94	8,467	50	1,318	9,929	
II.	Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the 15 months ended 31st March, 1954 as a result of (a) notification (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (c) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	(a)					
		1	100	1	33	135	
		(b)	6	56	48	21	131
		(c)	-	918	-	945	1,863
III.	Number of properties inspected (See Section II) which were found to be infested by rats.	Major	-	1	1	2	
		Minor <sub>4</sub>	45	16	11	76	
IV.	Number of properties inspected (See Section II) which were found to be seriously infested by mice.	1	22	-	18	41	
V.	Number of infested properties (See Sections III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	5	67	17	30	119	
VI.	Number of notices served under Section 4:	-	-	-	-	-	
	(1) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-	
	(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-	
VII.	Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4.						
VIII.	Legal Proceedings						
IX.	Number of "block" control schemes carried out .....					14	

Amount of bait used..... 637 lbs. 6 ozs.  
 Amount of poison used..... 25 lbs. 9.71 ozs.  
 Number of bodies recovered..... 339 made up as follows:

Local Authority.....	16
Dwelling Houses.....	54
Business Premises.....	76
Agricultural Property.....	91
Block Treatments.....	102
	<u>339</u>





# Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945

## Measures Against Rodents

A few small vessels come into Bridlington and these are inspected. The Harbour Area is periodically treated for rats under a contract between the Harbour Commissioners and the Corporation.

The following table shows the results of such treatments :-

TABLE F

### In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses

Number of Rats.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Black.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Species not recorded.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Examined.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infected with Plague.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XVI

### Inspection of Shops

#### Shops Act, 1934 and 1950

Number of visits to shops.....	324
Defects	Found Remedied
Defective water closet seat.....	1 1
Dirty condition of water closet.....	1 1
Inadequate light in water closet.....	1 1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation.....	1 1
	<u>4</u> <u>4</u>

### Inspection of Shops

#### Public Health Act, 1936

Defects	Found Remedied
Accumulation in Shop.....	1 1
Blocked drain.....	1 1
	<u>2</u> <u>2</u>

Two Certificates of Exemption were issued under the Shops Act, 1950, Section 38(6), exempting a lock-up shop from the requirements of the Shops Act, 1950, Section 38(2) and (4), and a further shop from the requirements of the Shops Act, 1950, Section 38(2).

### Factories Act, 1937

Two hundred and twenty visits, including visits to bakehouses have been made.

Eleven defects have been remedied in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, details of which are shown in Table XVII.

TABLE XVII

### Inspection of Factories

#### Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories.....	220	12	Nil



# Defects Found in Factories

Particulars	Number of Defects		Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under Public Health Act :	-	-	-	-
Nuisances under Factories Act:				
Sanitary accommodation not suitably marked for both sexes.....	4	3	-	-
Insufficient sanitary accommodation.....	10	8	-	-
Total.....	14	11	-	-

TABLE XVIII

## FACTORIES

### Classification of Trades

Trade or Business	No. in District
Aerated Water Manufacturers.....	3
Agricultural Machinery.....	2
Amusement Equipment Repairs.....	1
Artificial Manure Manufacturers.....	2
Bakeries.....	35
Bedding Manufacturers.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	6
Bottling Establishments.....	2
Boot and Shoe Repairs.....	17
Boat Building.....	1
Builders Merchants.....	3
Clothing Wholesale.....	2
Coachbuilders.....	1
Coach Painters.....	3
Coal and other Gases.....	1
Cycle Repairs.....	6
Dry Cleaning.....	2
Electrical Engineers.....	4
Electro Plating.....	1
Engineering-General.....	9
Engineers-Marine.....	1
Firewood Merchants.....	5
Firegrate Manufacturers.....	2
French Polishers.....	3
Furriers.....	1
Grain Merchants.....	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	6
Ice Manufacturers.....	1
Joiners.....	27
Laundrette.....	1
Laundries.....	3
Masonry-Monumental.....	3
Motor Repairs.....	30
Opticians.....	2
Pasteurisation of Milk.....	1
Photographers.....	4
Printers.....	7
Refrigeration Engineers.....	1
Saddlers.....	2
Scrap Metal Dealers.....	3
Sheet Metal Workers.....	1
Steel Structure Engineers.....	2
Sun Blind Manufacturers.....	1
Sweet Manufacturers.....	2
Tailors and Dressmakers.....	8
Upholsterers.....	4
Watch Repairers.....	1

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## 1953 REPORT

This section of my report is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1954.

Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage

3,399 loads of house refuse, weighing 7,961 tons, 601 loads of trade refuse, weighing 285 tons 11 cwts. were collected; in addition 284 tons of kitchen waste were collected. The total tonnage of all refuse was therefore 8530 tons 11 cwts.

The weight of the house refuse is derived from 30% test weighings over the whole period of twelve months. The weights for trade refuse and kitchen waste are actual.

1,707 loads of various types of refuse giving an estimated weight of 1,280 tons were deposited at the tip. 662 loads were received from the Highways Department and 197 loads from the Parks and Gardens Department.

70 Tradespeople availed themselves of the facilities offered by the Corporation at the tip, for the deposit of refuse and waste materials.

Salvage totalled 865 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr., compared with 825 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. for 1952. The principal items being waste paper 509 tons, kitchen waste 284 tons, 1952/53 figures were waste paper 415 tons, kitchen waste 276 tons.

The income derived by the department from all sources during 1953/54 was as follows :-

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper, Kitchen Waste, Textiles, Ferrous and Non Ferrous Metals, Cullet, Bottles etc.	5,164.	15.	8.
Income from Property and Hiring Charges of Salvage Van.	144.	10.	8.
Cultivated Tip Land, Sale of Mangolds and Rent of Tip Land.	403.	5.	7.
Refuse Disposal, Hire of Motocart, Tip Charges and Grazing Rights.	210.	13.	8.
Refuse Collection, Hire of Freighters, Sale of Dustbins and Trade Refuse Charges.	895.	7.	8.
	<u>6,818</u>	<u>13.</u>	<u>3.</u>

The total income from all sources was £356. 7. 1d. less than for 1952/53. This is principally due to the decrease in the price of waste paper, which, incidentally, commenced on the 1st April, 1953. Happily the figures were kept within reasonable proportion, owing to the increased tonnage of waste paper. Far too much waste paper is being needlessly destroyed by mixing it with the refuse in the dustbin, if everyone contributed to their utmost, our waste paper tonnage could be increased one third, equalling a thousand pounds or the equivalent of a penny rate.

The net cost of the collection and disposal of refuse for 1953/54 was £9,772., being £3,317. in excess of the 1938/39 figure, an increase of 33.9%.

In order to meet the rising costs we must concentrate on larger and more modern designs of refuse collection vehicles. The design of the vehicle purchased in 1951 must be repeated in any further purchases, its speed and ease of loading reduces costs.

A weekly collection of refuse has again been maintained out of the season. From June to September a bi-weekly collection was given to hotels, boarding houses and cafes. A three times weekly collection is given to the larger hotels and cafes, the third collection is charged for.

Kitchen waste is collected, at a minimum, twice weekly. In the hotel and boarding house areas a three and four times a week service is given. The individual three gallon bucket is used in all cases. At the end of the financial year 2,820 three gallon buckets were in use.



The vehicles used for the collection of refuse and street cleansing purposes are as follows :-

Four 11 cub. yds. S.&.D. Freighters purchased in 1939.  
One 11 cub. yds. S.&.D. Freighter purchased in 1946.  
One 21 cub. yds. S.&.D. Rear Loading Freighter  
purchased in 1948.  
One Motocart purchased in 1949.  
One 16/18 cub. yds. S.&.D. Fore and Aft Freighter  
purchased in 1951.

Four of the above vehicles are fourteen years old, a new freighter should be purchased in 1954.

Maintenance work to vehicles has been carried out by the mechanic, Mr. E. Patrick, major items include the following :-

Nos. 1 and 2 Freighters have been fitted with reconditioned engines. No. 6 Freighter has had special rings fitted to all pistons (this is the first repair that has been effected to this engine since it was purchased in 1948), the vehicle has been overhauled and painted. Motocart engine has been reconditioned and refitted.

In addition the usual repair work relating to de-carbonising, brake re-lining, renewing of ball races, oil seals, painting etc. was carried out as and when required, and I would again like to record my thanks to Mr. E. Patrick for his interest, enthusiasm and zeal in carrying out the above work.

House and trade refuse is being tipped at the Woldgate site, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, no complaints have been received. Dozing, consolidation and covering of refuse, is carried out by means of a Bristol M.R. 20 Bull Dozer with Scraper Attachment purchased in September, 1951.

Land not immediately needed for the disposal of refuse was cultivated, the crops being mangolds, wheat and hay, whilst the completed site of 4 acres off Easton Road was again being used as a market garden. The total income received from all sources was £403.

There is a considerable amount of unproductive work in the way of hedge trimming, maintenance of finished banks, hedges etc., all of which have to be kept in order. The income from crops helps to offset these expenses, and pay off the loan charges.

#### Gully and Cesspool Emptying etc.

The 800 gallon S.&.D. Combined Gully and Cesspool Emptyer, which was purchased in October, 1949, has again given very efficient service. The only works of repair required to this vehicle have been the de-carbonisation of the engine and a reconditioned suction head.

12,968 gullies were cleansed and re-sealed at a cost of 9.4d. per gully.

130 visits were made for the purpose of emptying 43 cesspools from which 270 loads were removed, equalling 121,500 gallons.

224 gullies were cleansed and re-sealed for British Railways. Sludge pits etc. were emptied 230 times in the Borough for industrial concerns.

2,824 gullies were cleansed and re-sealed for the East Riding County Council, and cesspools in the area of the Filey Urban District Council were emptied 32 times.

#### Street Cleansing

The Borough is divided into ten beats for the purpose of street cleansing, three beats in the town area and near the sea front are shortened in their extent during the summer season, in order that a continual sweep shall be kept on the Promenade and streets adjacent to the sea front.





We possess two Mechanical Sprinkler Sweeper Collectors, a Karrier Sweeper purchased in 1936 and which is only used in the height of the season to effect an early morning clearance of litter, and to be available in case of emergency, and a Lewin Sweeper purchased in 1950 which is the one principally used for mechanical sweeping.

The net cost of this branch of the cleansing service shows a decrease of £226, principally due to the Electric Street Orderly Collector. If this is to be maintained, in view of the ever increasing quantities of litter, it will be necessary to further mechanise. We could, of course, abolish our practice of evening sweeping during the season, but I shudder to think what the streets would be like if we did so. I do feel that more energetic enforcement of our byelaws regarding litter might be tried.

TABLE XLX

House and Trade Refuse Account for the Year Ending 31st March, 1954

	Collection	Disposal	Totals							
REVENUE ACCOUNT										
Gross Expenditure	£	£	£							
Labour.....	5,354	2,540	7,894							
Transport.....	4,917	788	5,705							
Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings.....	293	1,561	1,854							
Other Items.....	27	197	224							
Total gross expenditure.....	10,591	5,086	15,677							
GROSS INCOME.....	148	5,757	5,905							
NET COST	10,443	CR 671	9,772							
Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-							
UNIT COSTS										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only....	12.	6.		5.	11.		18.	5.		
Gross cost per ton, transport only.	11.	6.		1.	10.		13.	4.		
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton.	1.	4.	5.	CR	1.	7.	1.	2.	10.	
Net cost per 1,000 population.....	428.	3.	4.	CR	27.	10.	3.	400.	13.	1.
Net cost per 1,000 premises.....	1,110.	14.	5.	CR	71.	7.	4.	1,039.	7.	1.

Area - 5,701 acres. Population at 30th June, 1953 - 24,390. Weight per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) - 19 cwt. Number of premises from which refuse is collected - 9,402. Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Total refuse disposed of 9,848 tons. Method of disposal - Controlled Tipping - 100%.



TABLE XX

Street and Gully Cleansing Account for the Year Ending 31st March, 1954

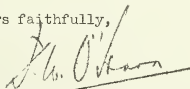
	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total
REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£
Gross Expenditure			
Labour.....	4,495	-	4,495
Transport.....	1,909	551	2,460
Plant, Equipment, Buildings etc.....	121	-	121
Other Items.....	16	-	16
Total gross expenditure.....	6,541	551	7,092
GROSS INCOME.....	-	-	-
NET COST.....	6,541	551	7,092
Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-
Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	836	-	-
UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	
Net cost per street mile cleansed.....	33. 5.	-	-
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed.....	-	42 <del>208. 7.11.</del>	-
Net cost per 1,000 population.....	268. 3. 8.	22.11.10.	290.15.6.

Mileage of streets cleansed - 51 miles. Total miles cleansed during year 3,912 miles. Number of street gullies cleansed 2,644. Number of gully cleansings during year 12,968.

I would again express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement at all times, to Dr. Colville for his co-operation, when requested, and to the whole of my staff for their valuable assistance and zeal in the execution of their work.

I am,

Yours faithfully,



Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent





